

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

T. F. DA CRUZ, Manager.  
Canton, 1st October, 1901 10183



## INTIMATIONS

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## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents sending communications to the Editor, should address them to the Editor, and not to the Proprietor, and should send them by post, and not by hand. All communications should be sent by post, and not by hand. All communications should be sent by post, and not by hand. All communications should be sent by post, and not by hand.

## DEATH.

On the 15th November, at his residence, No. 1, Quinlan Road, Shanghai, Lieutenant C. C. Borne, D.M., aged 58 years.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 21st November, 1902.

We received information yesterday from a trustworthy source in Canton that it is rumoured freely in that city that five hundred "rebels" from Kwangsi province have arrived there lately—presumably in the guise of peaceful citizens—and that the Viceroy and Provincial Governor have to such an extent shown their belief in the rumour that they have ordered the old city gates to be locked at dusk every evening, no one in any circumstances being allowed to enter or leave Canton after that time. The first part of the news is sent to us as a rumour, and in itself it is a story which we might imagine would readily circulate among the nervous townsfolk of Canton, already alarmed by the disgraceful state of anarchy prevailing even in the immediate neighbourhood of Canton since H.E. Tao Mo first fell sick of that illness which finally carried him off. But it is plain that the officials are scared also, and that sign is one of evil omen. We know nothing in favour of those at present ruling at Canton, while on the other hand we have had frequently to complain of their apathy in the face of the recrudescence of piracy on the waterways. We have reason to believe that large numbers of Chinese troops were recently brought into Canton, with all possible secrecy, but we have heard of no vigorous measures which it is proposed to adopt in order to restore tranquility and safety of life and property near Canton itself. Yet that is a most pressing necessity and one on which it is almost impossible to believe that no representations have been made by the British authorities to the Chinese. As for

the Kwangsi rebels who are said to have entered Canton, we have no indication whether they are of the so-called Reform party (with whom the reputable Chinese reformers, it must be noted, disclaim all connection) or whether they are some of the desperadoes who took advantage of the laxity of government in Kwangsi and the neighbouring portions of other provinces to prosecute their evil designs more openly than before. Not long ago the northern vernacular papers stated, on the strength of information from Canton, that it had come to the ears of the Court at Peking that KANG YU-WEN, the well-known agitator, was actually in hiding in Canton, intending to foment as soon as possible a general rising, and that strict orders had been issued to the local officials to arrest him. The story of KANG's presence in Canton, however, was discredited, though the officials, with the fear of punishment hanging over them, proceeded to busy themselves in a search for him. That these officials are panic-stricken it is easy to believe. The Neneis attending on weak rule has overtaken them, and the prospect is that if left to their own devices they will be unable to cope with the forces of anarchy. It is here where British interest in the matter begins. The good government of Canton, and generally of the Kwang provinces, is of the utmost importance to this Colony. Not only is the trade between Hongkong and China threatened with heavy losses by the disorganised condition of the neighbouring mainland, but the proximity of this island to Kwangtung renders it impossible that we can escape trouble if affairs are allowed to go so far that a rebellion on a considerable scale is sure to come about. The uncontrolled license of pirates, disbanded soldiers and professed reformers already to threaten such a termination to the weak government at Canton. We do not wish to write in an alarmist manner, for we have long deprecated the publication of exaggerated tales of "Southern rebellions" and have pointed out that unrest is a chronic state of the Kwang provinces, but the importance of treating at an early stage such troubles as those now threatening is so great that we need not apologise for urging that Great Britain's representatives shall do all they can to persuade China to take the necessary steps before it is too late. Above all it is essential that the policing of the waterways be put on foot without delay. If the Canton authorities will only strike in good earnest at the pirates who are making the Canton and West River unsafe for all but comparatively large steamers they will have little other insurrectionary trouble to contend with. A combination of events, it is true, has made the southern provinces discontented this year, but as long as piracy flourishes and spreads unchecked it will be impossible to remedy the other evils. As our Canton correspondent informed us the other day, even the charity of those who would make up for the hardships occasioned to the poor by the failure of the rice-crop is liable to be thwarted by the action of the robbers. The temptation for the unfortunate inhabitants to turn pirates themselves is only too great. The present situation is one which must be grappled with in a most thorough manner.

The following golf story is from a Mont Clair (New Jersey) despatch, dated October 19. Walter Underwood, a lawyer of New York City, struck Benjamin H. Hampton, president of an advertising company of New York, a terrific blow on the head with a golf stick while they were playing golf on the Erwin Park links today. A gash four inches long was opened in Hampton's head and he was knocked senseless. Jesse D. Hampton, brother of the man assailed, got out a warrant for the arrest of Underwood for assault and battery. It is alleged that Underwood lost a golf ball and intimated to Hampton that it had been stolen. Hampton thought the remark aimed at him and demanded an apology. Then Underwood struck him. Hampton's hat, which was smashed, saved his life. The golf links at Erwin Park are on the Valley Road ground, the fashionable part of Mont Clair, and the golf club has among its members a number of prominent business and professional men of New York.

Among the important undertakings proposed in the Japanese Budget for next year concerning China and Corea, are the institution of a commercial and industrial commission, the establishment of a commercial museum at Tientsin, and most important of all, the founding of a China-Japan Bank, the capital of which, it is proposed, shall be 15,000,000 yen. To this the Japanese Government proposes to subscribe the sum of 5,000,000 yen, the balance being placed on the market, and the Chinese inclined to subscribe as much as possible. It is also proposed that the Government shall not receive any interest for a certain number of years, but beyond this protection no other special favour such as the guaranteeing of interest will be given. Among the Japanese supporters of the scheme in Shanghai a proposal is said to be under consideration to apply to the Government for a loan of 5,000,000 yen, free of interest, and in consequence further special terms may be obtained from the Government.

The British ship *Phoenix* returned from Amoy yesterday.

We are glad to be able to state that Dr. G. M. Harston is about again after his upset from his trip on Tuesday.

Captain Tate, of the *s.s. Rosetta Maru*, who arrived from Manila on Wednesday morning, desires it to be known that he will be very pleased to interview any person who was a passenger on the *Southern Star* ferry-boat at the time a collision was narrowly averted on the 15th inst.

The list of titled visitors to the Delhi Durbar has been increased by the names of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, for whom passage has been engaged for the 10th prox. A trip to Simla, the Duke's birthplace, is projected, and will be made after the Durbar should weather not forbid. Return to England may be made by way of China and Japan.

A telegram to the *Independence Belge* says that the Portuguese railway which connects Goa with its port, Mormugao, being on the verge of bankruptcy, has transferred its rights to an English company, the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, for a period of five years. This transaction, says the informant, though financially favourable to the Portuguese colony, places it unreservedly in the hands of England.

By kind permission of Colonel Iromonger and officers, the band of the 33rd Burma Infantry will play the following selections during dinner at the King Edward Hotel to-night, from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m.:—  
March—"Les Soldats Qui Passent." Mario Costa Overture—"Zanzibar." Herold Selection—"The Shop Girl." Ivan Caryll Polka—"Les Amoureux." Gladden Selection—"Tollu." Sullivan Valtz—"Down the Vale." Ernest Allan Extra—"Bambou." Perdue Gavotte—"Bambou." "God Save the King."

The Japanese gunboat *Oshima* is to join the British and Russian gunboats which will winter at Newchwang.

The German Bundesrat has conferred charter rights upon the Taishan Kolonialgesellschaft (Taishan Colonial Society).

Fire has totally destroyed the theatre at Port Arthur. It was the only place of entertainment for the foreign community, and had a seating capacity for about 1,000 persons. The property carried no insurance.

Despatches from Genoa report that Lucchini, the assassin of the Emperor of Austria, has become a violent maniac. It is necessary to keep him continuously in a strait-jacket and in a small padded cell, where he will probably soon die.

Plans are announced, says a *Shanghai Times* despatch from London, for the new ships for the Cunard line, to be built in accordance with the subsidy agreement. The ships will be built at the Clyde. They will measure 730 feet long, 70 feet beam and will be equipped with engines of 40,000 indicated horse-power to insure a speed of 25 knots. Daily coal-consumption is estimated at 800 tons.

Captain Tate, of the *Rosetta Maru*, reports that a severe earthquake shock, which lasted for 25 minutes, was felt in Manila on Monday morning last. As his vessel was leaving at the time he does not know if there were any serious results to life or property. The *Rosetta* brought over nearly 500 bags of the homeward Christmas mail for the *Empress*, and did the passage in exactly forty-seven hours, which was an excellent run.

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The salvage party which left Hongkong last week to inspect and report upon the condition of the *s.s. Phra Nang*, which stranded upon the Paracel nearly three weeks ago, sent a telegraphic message to Hongkong yesterday stating that the ship is salvageable and that she will be brought here after her bottom is patched. The steamer is now at Tientsin, and will leave for this port on Saturday via Haiphong.

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## TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 19th November, 6 p.m.

THE NEW RUSSIAN SQUADRON  
FOR THE FAR EAST.

A Kiev telegram, reporting the arrival there of a Russian squadron of seven vessels on their way out to the Far East, mentions the crews as 3,000 strong, the guns as 247, and the displacement as 45,000 tons.

THE FRANCO-SIAMESE QUESTION—  
STARTLING STATEMENT.

The *Paris Temps*, defending the just concluded Franco-Siamese Convention, affirms that Lord Rosebery in 1893 informed the French Government that he would not hesitate to run the risk of a great war to stop France from annexing the southern provinces of Siam.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 18th November.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

An enthusiastic demonstration of all parties has been held at Birmingham, where a farewell banquet has been given to Mr. Chamberlain. Speaking of his colonial tour, Mr. Chamberlain said that his trip would be a business affair, and not a parade; it was a national and not a party mission. Subsequently there was a great torch-light procession and display of fireworks.

OBITUARY.

Mr. George Alfred Healy, novelist, is dead.

LONDON, 18th November.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR JAPAN.

The contract for thirty locomotives for the Japanese Government has been secured by Messrs. Dabbs, of Glasgow.

IRELAND—A NEW NATIONALIST  
PARTY.

It is announced that nine Nationalists have seceded from the Irish party, and formed themselves into a new group under the leadership of Mr. Timothy M. Healy.

THE SAMOA ARBITRATION CASE.

The award in the Samoa arbitration case has been published. It gives a decision in favour of the Germans on every point submitted, the amount of damages being reserved for future decision.

ANOTHER IRISH SENTENCE.

Mr. William John Duffy, M.P. for Galway, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for conspiracy and incitement.

THEATRE ROYAL.

The Janet Waldorf Co. still continue to attract large audiences. Last evening the accommodation of the pit and stalls was enlarged. To-night and to-morrow will be the last two performances of *A Royal Divorce*, and on Monday *The Lady of the Lake* will occupy the boards. Booking will open for the new piece to-morrow.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

THE WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 20th November.

Sir,—My attention has been directed to a letter by "Pro Bono Publico" published in your issue of to-day about the water supply of this Colony. In this letter one sentence occurs, to which I must take exception. It runs as follows:—"The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai proposed that the sum of \$80 be contributed by each Chinese tenement-house towards the estimated outlay of introducing this rider-main system." As a matter of fact I did not make such a proposal, and I only made use of the figure to show about how much each Chinese tenement-house would have to contribute towards the total cost, which was estimated at about half a million dollars, equal contribution from every such house being assumed. I attended the meeting at the special invitation of the Chairman for the purpose of explaining matters to the gathering of Chinese property-owners, and as I was not an owner or holder of Chinese tenement-houses, I had no status to submit such a resolution to the meeting, and in fact did not do so.—Yours, etc., HO KAI.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of Japan* arrived at Nagasaki at 7.30 a.m. on the 20th inst., and left again at 5 p.m. same day for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 6 a.m., to-morrow.  
The Indo-China steamer *Leaving* from Calcutta and the Straits, left Singapore for this port on the 19th inst., at 5 p.m.  
The O. & O. steamer *Optic* left Manila for this port on the 19th inst., at 4 p.m., and is due here to-day, at noon.  
The N.Y.K. steamer *Iyo Maru* (American Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 19th inst., p.m., and is expected here to-morrow.  
The P. & O. steamer *Albatross* left Singapore for this port on the 20th inst., at 8 a.m.

## SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 20th November.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR W. MEIGH GOOD-  
MAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.  
Tsoung Shan, Chung Tsak, and Cheung Fuk were charged with having on 26th October killed one Wong Fuk.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. J. T. Prestage, Y. C. de Roche, G. Kenig, J. I. Andrew, H. F. Carmichael, E. G. d' Aquino, and M. H. Baptista.

The Attorney-General (Hon. Sir Henry S. Berkeley) conducted the prosecution, instructed by Mr. H. L. Dennis, Acting Crown Solicitor. The charge against the prisoners, he said, was that while in charge of a truck they lost control of it and thereby caused the death of Wong Fuk. The question for the jury was whether the fatality was accidental or was caused by the criminal negligence of those in whose charge the truck was.

Evidence was given by Wong Leung to the effect that the truck was coming down the street at Bellini Terrace under the charge of three men, when it got beyond their control and collided with the deceased, an old man who was hawking tea. When the old man was knocked down the men in charge of the truck ran off, three of them were afterwards arrested.

In reply to a question by Mr. Carmichael, Witness stated that he could not say whether or not the men in charge of the truck were careless; he considered there was an insufficiency of men in charge of the truck.

Dr. J. M. Atkinson gave evidence concerning the nature of the injuries sustained by the deceased.

Emm Feok stated that he was a scaffolding contractor and employed the first prisoner to take a quantity of bamboo poles, etc., to a house in course of construction at Maqua Junction. He told the jury that the bamboo poles had to be carried up, not taken up on a truck.

Acting Inspector D. Gouley stated that he saw the truck which was brought loaded to the police station. The poles and planking weighed he estimated, over half a ton. It was too heavy a load for four coolies to bridge down that hill; it should have been taken up.

His Lordship in summing up said that some distinction, it appeared to him, should be made between the first prisoner and the other two. The second and third were not in charge of the truck. The first prisoner was asked to take the bamboo poles to this house and employed the other two to do so. If the jury took that view of the case they would find that there was not so much responsibility resting upon the second and third prisoner as upon the first.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty in respect of all the prisoners, who were accordingly discharged.

ARRESTED ROBBERY.

Ho Cheong, Lai Shing Chum and Lai Han were empanelled on a charge of having on 19th October near Samsoi, they being armed with choppers and bludgeons, robbed Tsang Chan of \$350.

They pleaded not guilty.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. F. E. C. Geary, D. G. S. Macovitch, C. E. Ribeiro, C. Clinck, A. A. de Jesus, and H. A. L. Oldenburg.

The Attorney-General stated that on the date in question the three prisoners with others boarded a passenger-boat, declaring that they were office men and had come to search for opium. Having got on board, they committed the acts of violence that would be spoken to.

Evidence was then given.

BANKRUPTCY CASE.

His Lordship stated that the only remaining case, in which the charge is that of an offence against the Bankruptcy laws, would be tried on Monday before Mr. Justice Wils.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A SATEE SWORTH.

In the case in which Lai Kwai Ting was charged with embezzling \$4,125.50 belonging to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the accused was discharged.

The Court adjourned.

MAHOMMEDAN MARRIAGES AT  
BOMBAY.

Two marriages that will be of interest to the Mahomedan community here were celebrated in Bombay last month in the families of Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, senior partner of the firm of Ebrahimbhoy Ebrahim of Hongkong, and Mr. Gulim Hussie Allana, both of them leading members of the Khoja community and mill-owners in Bombay, says the *Gazette* of that city. On Sunday, 19th October, Miss Labai Currimbhoy was married at "Pabany" Villa, the residence of Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, at Warden Road, Breach Candy, to Mr. Abinla Gulim Hussie Allana, and on the following Friday was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim to Miss Sherinai, daughter of Mr. Dost Mahomed Allana, late brother of Mr. Behnimbay and Gulim Hussie Allana. The two families are the richest in the community, and leading representatives of all the nationalities in the city were present among the processionists. In connection with the occasion, Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim gave an evening entertainment at "Pabany Villa" which proved to be a very enjoyable one, and was attended by leading citizens of all classes and by a large number of European and native ladies. Besides being the founder of the Khoja Orphanage in Bombay, for which he contributed over a lakh of rupees, Mr. Currimbhoy maintains several charities in his community and in his native place, and takes a share in every public movement. He carries on business as a merchant with China and Japan, as well as with other countries. Amongst the wedding presents was a large number from the Durbar of other native States, as well as from hundreds of relations and friends, evidence of the esteem and respect in which Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim is held among all classes of the community. These presents consisted of dresses of honour, shawls, "sallas," and valuable jewelry, etc.

## POLICE COURT.

Thursday, 20th November.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND  
(POLICE MAGISTRATE).

ALLEGED ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.  
About 7 a.m. on the 14th inst. a Chinaman engaged a sampan at Shaukiwan to go to Sai Wan Ho, and on reaching the latter place he told the old boatwoman—besides him, if the only person on board—that he wanted her luggage. She replied that he would not have them, whereupon he said that he meant to take them. With a threat that if she made a noise in any way he would kill her, the man seized her arms and stripped the coveted bangles from the old woman's wrist. He went ashore at Sai Wan Ho, and his victim returned to Shaukiwan, where she made a report at the police station to Inspector Robertson. On the following day, at Shaukiwan, the robber was arrested, and in his possession was found a pawn ticket for the stolen bangles, which he had converted into cash. They were recovered in a pawn-shop at Yau-mat.

The case was remanded.

ALLEGED ATTACK WITH AN AXE.  
Two Ping Chau fishermen were remanded till to-morrow (Saturday) at 10 a.m. on a charge of attacking and wounding another fisherman with an axe. The third man is at present in hospital with two severe wounds, one on the shoulder and another on the lower part of the back.

STEALING BRASS ROSENA-MOUNTINGS.  
Nothing comes amiss to a Chinese thief; all is grasped for his mill. On Wednesday last Mr. W. Fischer, an inspector in the Sanitary Department, was writing in his house at 29, Morrison Hill Road, when he saw his coolie rush out in the greatest haste. He followed to see what was the matter, and instinctively joined in a chase to catch a Chinaman who was disappearing down the street. The man was eventually caught, and Mr. Fischer then learnt that he had been detected whilst outlying the brass mountings from his (Mr. Fischer's) residence. The coolie who saw him shortly to the complainant's cooling, which explained the latter's unaccountable exit from the house.

The defendant, who had two previous convictions against his name, said he did not try to steal the brass; he was merely looking at it. His inspection earned for him a month's hard labour.

TRESPASSERS.  
Two Indian camp followers who had been discharged from the service of the 33rd Burma Light Infantry, and warned not to enter the barracks again, were found gambling within the lines a few nights last by a regimental herald of police, who was instructed to give them into custody.

Each defendant was fined \$5 for trespassing.

BEFORE MR. J. H. KEMP (ACTING  
POLICE MAGISTRATE).

A FREQUENT OFFENDER.  
The master of the Yau Fu arms shop, 55, Queen's Road Central, was fined \$250 for failing to enter in his stock-book 775 rounds of ammunition which Detective Sergeant Kere found between the ceiling and the floor over the shop, as well as in some drawers. The defendant, who was represented by Mr. H. W. Looker, was fined the same amount last month for a similar offence, and has eight such previous convictions against him.

BEFORE MESSRS. F. A. HAZELAND AND  
J. H. KEMP.

SERIOUS CHARGE.  
The case in which Leung Chin, compradore to Messrs. Silva & Co. merchants and commission agents, 16, Des Voeux Road Central, was charged with the unlawful possession of 240 sticks of dynamite, 40 coils of fuse, and 390 rounds of ammunition, was heard before both magistrates. Mr. M. W. Lade, barrister-at-law, appeared for the defendant, who pleaded not guilty, and after evidence for the prosecution had been given the hearing was adjourned.

W. B. Waters, explosive expert, was one of the witnesses, and said that 240 sticks of dynamite were sufficient to blow up the office if he was shored in and shatter every window within a considerable radius. A number of sticks were detonated with caps and fuses, which made them very sensitive.

WATER SUPPLY FOR AMOY.

The Amoy correspondent of the *Mercury* writes on the 4th inst.:

We have had two Japanese engineers surveying on the Amoy island for the purpose of locating a good site for a waterworks, and if they are successful, and sufficient capital forthcoming, they will confer a great boon to the natives of Amoy. Amoy has for the last four years suffered more or less from water famine, and water has been selling at the rate of fifty cash for one ton or two buckets, and sometimes during the drought water is as scarce that 80 to 90 cash per ton has been charged, and for very inferior water at that—brackish. The foreign population on the island of Kulung are dependent on their wells for all their drinking water, and at present amount the wells are very low, as we have had no rain for a very long time. The Chinese population of Amoy island consists of about sixteen thousand families, and when a long spell of drought sets in they suffer greatly from the want of fresh water. As a rough calculation, say about four persons to a family (sometimes much more) that will give about 64,000 inhabitants on the island, and they will use about two tons of water per day for food drinking, etc., and that will give a daily expenditure of about 256,000 buckets of water, equal to 7,520 tons of water per day, reckoning one ton to the point, and if paid for at the rate of two Mexican cents per ton it will give about \$2,560 per day. The Japanese have, so I



## LATE TELEGRAMS.

NEWS VIA AMERICA.  
IRISH MEMBERS ACTIVE.

London, 20th October.

The Irish Nationalists were much in evidence at question time in the House of Commons today. They bombarded the Irish Secretary, Wyndham, with all kinds of queries, interruptions and contradictions of his statements about the improvement of Irish members. Wyndham's replies, though given in a conciliatory tone, evoked storms of derisive cries, mingled with hisses, and the speaker was kept busy suppressing demonstrations which threatened to develop into disorderliness.

William O'Brien moved the adjournment of the House in order to discuss questions arising from the case of former Police Sergeant Sullivan, now in America, who is alleged to have obtained the conviction of innocent persons through perjury.

The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, cordially joined the Irish in supporting their demand that the Government fix a day to discuss the state of Ireland, but he declined to make the Liberal opposition responsible for the demand, which, he said, was made by the constitutional representative of Ireland and in regard to a purely Irish question.

Premier Balfour intimated that Sir Henry's doctrine seemed wholly separatist. He would not admit that the government of Ireland was a purely Irish question, and until the ambiguous attitude of the Liberal leader was cleared up he declined to say if the Government would grant a day for the discussion of the state of Ireland.

The galleries were crowded to-night in anticipation of a sensational debate on William O'Brien's motion.

In outlining the Sullivan matter O'Brien declared that Patrick Nolan, one of the Government's witnesses in a certain prosecution in Dublin and Sligo, although he swore at one trial that a letter purporting to have been written by Mr. Macate, president of the United Revolutionary League, arranging for a murderous outrage, was in Sullivan's handwriting, yet afterwards avowed that he had been employed to shield Sullivan from justice by discrediting the evidence of other witnesses, and that Sullivan was guilty of forgery.

Describing the Sligo trial as an eye-witness, Mr. O'Brien declared that a more dishonest or revolting trial had never been held. He said the Irish members feared that Dublin Castle was trying to hush the Sullivan matter up, but that it was a case of greater gravity than that of Sergeant Sleidan, because the plot Sullivan had organised against the Irish League was of the same character as the plot forgeries against Parnell. Mr. O'Brien charged that the government had packed the jury to acquit Sullivan and had then spent an enormous sum to shelter him from justice.

"The greater the scandal in the Irish constituency," said the speaker, "the surer he is of being shielded and promoted."

The Attorney-General for Ireland, J. Atkinson, replying to O'Brien, charged that the facts of the case had been grossly misrepresented, and he intimated O'Brien with being too cowardly to bring the case openly in the law courts. At this statement there were shouts of "Withdraw" from the Irish benches.

O'Brien demanded to know whether the remark of Atkinson was disordered. The speaker of the House, Court-Gully, replied that he did not take the remark as calling O'Brien a coward, but as applying to the course he had taken. The Attorney-General then withdrew his remarks and proceeded to say that the contention that he did not have the power to try a man a second time for a crime of which he had been acquitted. He noted O'Brien for bringing infamous charges against the Crown without proof.

Wyndham declared that O'Brien's charge had been completely disposed of and ridiculed the idea that the matter was one of urgent public importance.

E. P. O'Connor said the present debate filled him with more despair than any he had ever before heard in the House, and reiterated the charge that the Government had packed the Sullivan jury with Protestants and Unionists.

O'Brien's motion for an adjournment of the House was rejected by 215 votes to 117.

Wyndham then explained that it was impossible to pass the Irish Land Purchase Bill this session, and said he hoped in the course of the next session to introduce a new bill for voluntary arrangements between the parties concerned. He moved the withdrawal of the land purchase bill, which was agreed to, and the House then adjourned.

Boston, 20th October.

A notable gathering of leaders of international reputation made remarkable the opening of the first convention of the United Irish League in this city to-day. John E. Redmond, member of Parliament, and Michael Davitt, and John Dillon, members of Parliament, were for Ireland; Edward Blake, Irish member of Parliament; United States Senator Smith of New Jersey; Patrick Egan, former United States Minister to Chile; and Patrick Ford of the Irish World, were among the delegates.

The convention was opened at 11.45 by National President John Finerty. Acting Mayor Doyle welcomed the delegates to this city. Bourke Dickson was chosen temporary chairman. Addressing the convention, Mr. Finerty declared that an appeal to arms by the Irish people would be folly rather than patriotism, but that when the truth of the Irish question had become apparent to the world an adjustment of the difficulty would be possible.

Before the afternoon adjournment speeches were made by M. P. Curran of Boston and General James B. O'Rourke of New York. The evening session was widely attended, especially during the speeches of John Dillon and Michael Davitt, and the resolutions which were introduced at the close of the session were adopted amid cheers.

Dillon, one of the Irish envoys, said that the League needed assistance from Ireland, because the people there were disarmed; because they were not allowed free speech, a free discussion in the Press, the liberty of public meeting, and lastly a trial by jury. "This is tyranny," he said. He recounted some of the experiences of John O'Donnell and William Redmond in trying to address meetings. "There are those who will tell you," he said, "that the true remedy is the revival of Irish industries, but I say there will never be a revival until the hand of the landlord is removed."

The platform and resolutions were then presented. They pledged the convention to undying allegiance to the cause of Ireland's independence; assert the right of the Irish race to carry on the war against England by means of honorable weapons, assert the belief that the leaders in Ireland are best fitted to direct and carry on this contest; demand the arrangement of England at the bar of public opinion through the dissemination of the facts of her rule; declare that the United Irish League is the only agency to England's rule in Ireland, and finally urge upon the members in this country to contribute liberally to the cause.

## THE YOKOHAMA FIRE.

The Nagasaki Press of the 13th inst writes—

There was a big fire in the former Settlement early on Sunday morning which virtually destroyed the comparatively new three-story godown, with basement, stone-faced and tiled roof, at No. 183, between the premises of Smith, Baker & Co. and Hutchinson & Co., together with its contents, consisting chiefly of silk cloth, waste cotton yarn, linen, and wine (reports the Japan Advertiser). A conservative estimate places the value of the contents at well over a million yen, which, we understand, is fully covered by insurance. Among the silk stock, 200 bales, had already been prepared for shipment yesterday morning. A considerable quantity of stuff was taken out of the building, and some of the silk is only water damaged, but after every allowance has been made for salvage, the proportion of loss cannot fail to be very heavy. The alarm was turned in at 2.10 on Sunday morning, but before either the Samsamachi brigade under Superintendent Morgin or the Police brigade could reach the scene, the flames were bursting from the roof and it was obvious that the building was doomed. The delay in the discovery of the outbreak is due to the substantial character of the godown, the walls and roof of which kept the fire from bursting out at the sides. As the contents, being composed of combustibles which burn quietly, nobly passing the spot—a quiet one at best after nightfall—would have been likely to notice anything during the early stages of the fire. Both brigades got to work with eight jets, one from the steamer and seven from the hydrants, and as they were luckily able to draw upon the Honmura Road 8-inch main, the supply of water was unusually good. After four hours of work the enormous pile of property was out of danger from any spread of the flames, but the skeleton of the godown, as it stands, exposes persons and property in the vicinity to a different kind of peril. The fire has burnt away all the uprights, leaving the bricks merely on top of one another, so that a strong wind might lead to the collapse of the ruins like a pack of cards. The outer walls, too, are in a state of partial ruin, and the debris of the third story, as well as the debris of the second, are all standing, and Mr. Morgin considers the circumstance a remarkable one. The cause of the fire is unknown, but in Mr. Morgin's opinion it originated somewhere on the second floor. The blaze attracted a large crowd of spectators, both native and foreign, and created a good deal of excitement.

## FRANCE AND SIAM.

The Paris *Dépêche Coloniale* of the 17th inst. publishes an interesting criticism by M. Etienne of the Franco-Siam Convention, from which it appears that M. Delcasse will meet with some serious opposition from the Colonial party when this convention comes up for ratification. M. Etienne, as indeed the entire Colonial party, had been partisans of a sort of forward policy in the vast region west of the Mekong, which, by implication, in the Anglo-French Convention of 1893, was a French sphere of influence and had been complacently coloured thus on all recent maps published here. Instead of following this policy, M. Delcasse has adopted another which M. Etienne describes as follows—

"It consists—given a treaty in which certain clauses have been carefully framed not by us, but by the other party—it consists in supporting these clauses purely and simply. It is the method adopted by surgeons who cut off a member as soon as it is diseased. The Siamese, armed, invaded the 25-kilometre strip utilised by the treaty of 1893 on the right bank of the Mekong. They will no longer violate this clause in the future. The clause is annulled. There will no longer be a neutral zone on the Mekong. All along the right bank of the river they will be on their own soil. They will no longer be forced to bid to construct fortified posts there. Did the occupation of Chantaboon by our troops constitute a humiliation of which they complained? They will complain no longer. Chantaboon will be evacuated. In the Cambodian provinces of Battambang and Siem-reap the Siamese complained of not being able to construct fortifications on either bank of the river. They will no longer be tempted to violate the clause of prohibition. Battambang and Siem-reap, double theirs under their entire and definitive sovereignty without restriction or reserve. They grant us in exchange; it is impossible to call it a rectification of the frontier, for the frontier has never been traced, but a delimitation assigning to us a few marshes near the Great Lakes and the diminutive Laos kingdom of Bussak. An additional king among its tributaries, that is the clearest result of the advantages obtained by our Republic."

M. Etienne then notes the fact that the new convention leaves entirely unsettled the question of the King of Luang Prabang, his territory lying on either side of the Mekong, is neither Siamese nor French, although nominally under French protection. The new convention, in fact, aggravates the danger of this abnormal situation, for it declares that "the convention was made on the basis of the traditional relation between the King of Luang Prabang and the French Republic, situated on the right bank of the Mekong." As to the stipulation by which France obtains the right to be previously informed in case Siam desires to construct railways or canals or other works in the Siamese portions of the Mekong basin, the clause cited as proof of Siamese recognition of the Anglo-French Convention of 1893, M. Etienne considers the satisfaction thus accorded as purely political. There is no reason to suppose, according to him, that Siam intends to begin great public works in the Mekong basin on the contrary, if he undertakes any such exploitation of her territory it will be in other parts of it with the help of capital that is not French. Thus, according to M. Etienne's interpretation of this clause of the convention, any country may immediately begin to open up the region in question without France's having any right to complain. This is evidently somewhat forcing the note for neither England, nor Japan, nor Germany, nor any other Power could seek to develop the Siamese portion of the Mekong basin without first obtaining the authorisation of the Siamese Government, and, inasmuch as commercial or economic activity in her own dominions would take place under the legal sanction of Siam as an independent State, it would be entirely correct to say that Siam herself had undertaken to develop this portion of her territories. But by the present convention no such enterprise is possible for her without first "coming to an agreement with the French Government." So that, after all, for all such practical purposes as interest modern colonial Powers, the region in question remains virtually a French sphere of influence, and the president of the French Colonial party in the Chamber has, obviously for his own reasons, here overstepped the mark and indulged in unjustifiable criticism.

## HOW TO FIGHT THE PLAGUE.

Dr. Josiah Oldfield contributes to the *Westminster Review* for October a very interesting paper concerning the success which attended the efforts of the Minister of one of the first-class native States in India in combating the pestilence which has beset the efforts of our ablest medical officers. In the first two visitations of the plague in this native State they lost 50,000 lives, but after the adoption of the measures which he describes they have had no recurrence of plague, and do not greatly fear its advent. The secret of the success was that the Minister took the people into his confidence. Instead of dragging them into a segregation camp, which they regard as almost worse than death, he showed them how they could escape the necessity for it. This is the way in which he did it—

We divided the city into wards and sub-wards, and divisional sub-wards, and put an inspector over each, and then we fixed a big holiday and we provided lime-wash and chloride of lime, and perchloride of mercury, and other strong disinfectants of free charge, and on the fixed day every household was held responsible to turn out his house, wash it thoroughly, disinfect it, and lime-wash it throughout. It was all done in a day, and the Inspector had to see that in every house in his little district it was being done. The officers of State, too, rode through the whole city, broad streets, slums, healthy parts, and plague-stricken areas alike, and it was made a great festival of cleansing! And then for the next eight days every room in every house had to be simultaneously fumigated for two hours from six to eight in the evening with burning sulphur and native *loban*. This, too, was provided for the poor. In the streets every night at the same time fires were lighted at short intervals, and upon these the same fumigants were placed, so that for two hours every night for over a week the city was in a state of fumigation in such a way that all the people and all their clothes had to be turned out and exposed either to fresh air or antiseptic fumes. The inspection was done so thoroughly that over each ward the municipal inspector was told to go to the streets and houses, and a doctor was appointed to each ward for house to house visitation, and a special magistrate appointed to each ward to enforce the fact that the State intended to carry out rigorously the rules laid down, and finally in each sub-district three of the best known and best respected men in that sub-district were appointed to spend their whole time in explaining to the inhabitants of their own neighbourhood the facts of the case and the reasons that were being adopted. Then further we agreed that no plague cases that were reported should be removed to the camp, but should be allowed to be treated at home, and we advised the remedies to be adopted and provided medicines and disinfectants free; but we decreed that every case that was detected and which had not been reported should be at once carried away to the camp. The cases that were treated at home were isolated in every house that had two rooms, and that it became the rarest thing to see a family that was not isolated. We were either for the sick and the well were separated together, or for cases to be unknown to the district medical officer. By these means we got a thoroughly good cleaning done at comparatively small cost, we got a fairly complete hold upon every case of plague, and more than all we had the goodwill of the people and their hearty co-operation.

## THE SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., gives to the Associated Press the following impressions of the scene caused by the Irish members in the House of Commons last month, particulars of which we reported in a recent issue.

"I have seen many strange and exciting scenes in the House of Commons," he says, "but that of Thursday (19th inst.) was the most strange and most exciting. It does not seem strange to me, and I do not think it is a political symptom, and, due to the present political condition. John O'Donnell, the chief character therein, is not the kind of man one would expect to see figure in such a scene. Of all the points of that terrible scene—for it was terrible—the most remarkable was the absolute helplessness, the cowed inaction of the Unionist majority, so divided and harassed by the sense of the irretrievable doom hanging hourly upon their heads, that they cannot conceal their depression, and are impotent by panic, and there was the other reason that the spectre of Ireland which was supposed to be laid aside had risen again more menacing than ever, and finally there was perhaps some of shame at the feeling that this man, who was calling for the right to be heard in the House of Commons, had been gagged in Ireland by systematic persecution. This perhaps is the most remarkable feature of the scene, helplessness, and shamed at the sense, out of the signs of some great coming change. It is impossible to forecast what it will be, but for a good reason Ireland hope it may take the shape of a startling, gigantic surrender. One of the most important portents is the eagerness of nine out of ten of the landlords who are wealthy with estates in England, and are therefore independent of Irish agitation, and because they are, besides, politicians first and landlords afterwards. Every thinking man, whether landlord or tenant, believes that two-thirds of the land in Ireland and a small grant from the Imperial Exchequer are all now standing between Ireland and a final settlement of the land question, and the re-conquest of the land by the Celts from the English garrison. Among those who think that a gigantic surrender is inevitable at an early day, I have reason to believe, the Irish Chief Secretary, Mr. Wyndham himself. He urged the landlords to consent to a conference, even travelling long distances to their homes in order to put permanent pressure on them. He has already announced that there would be a bigger Land Bill next year, and I have heard he has said privately that coercion might be over in case of certain events, whereby I understood that he meant if the landlords and tenants agree on a common basis of settlement. In the meantime pressure on the Government is coming from various quarters. It is doubtful if the Government can carry the Education Bill without violent closure, which will lead to scenes inside the House. By the English Nonconformists, very like these caused by O'Donnell, so vehement is party passion and outside it may produce outbreaks in England, also on the Irish pattern. The attempt to force the Irish members into the Ministerial lobby on the Education Bill on the last night of the Session, when Mr. Balfour insisted, Ireland by refusing to give her day to voice her wrongs, failed. To sum up, Irish members feel that they have secured Nobody has a good word to say for the maladroitness of Mr. Balfour. The Government is threatened from many quarters, and is divided, and, I believe, doomed, while Ireland has once more rushed into the foremost place in the great drama of British politics."

## LONDON'S TUBE RAILWAYS.

THE MORGAN-YERKES RIVALRY.

The following telegram appears in American papers—  
London, October 21st.—A dramatic development in the fight for the control of London's tube railways occurred to-day, when it transpired that Speyer Brothers, who are financing Charles Yerkes's plan, had bought control of a big company hitherto allied with the Morgan scheme of transportation, thereby not only reducing the scope of the Morgan projected line by many miles, but actually threatening it with legal obliteration. The latest move in this Morgan-Yerkes rivalry was announced at to-day's session of the House of Commons "Tube" committee. Sir Edward Clark, as counsel for the London United Electric Railways, withdrew his bill providing for the construction of the road covering the district westward, between Hammersmith and Piccadilly, and southward, between Clapham and the city. The Morgans had originally intended to cover these points, as the London United already had certain powers from the amalgamation effected a year ago, and the Morgan project had passed through Parliament under the title of the "London United and Piccadilly and City Railways." Balfour expressed surprise in behalf of the Morgans, and Sir Edward Clark's announcement, which left him scarcely half the length of the road over which he had been arguing for nearly a year, and requested time to consult his principals. Amid a sensation the committee adjourned. Mr. Browne then announced that the Morgans were ready to go on with such roads as they had left, namely, between Piccadilly and the city, and they would like the earliest opportunity to introduce a new bill asking for the powers which they had so unexpectedly been deprived of the detection of the London United. Counsel representing the Yerkes interest demanded that Piccadilly and City Road also be withdrawn, as it had no legal status, having been presented in Parliament as part of the London United scheme, which since this morning was non-existent—in other words, declaring that the Morgans now had a legalised tube project at all. Counsel for the Morgans demanded a verdict on this point from the whole House of Commons, saying the committee was not entitled to deal with the new state of affairs. The chairman, Sir Lewis Melfort, after a long consultation with the members of the committee, said he would have to report the circumstances to the House authorities and postpone his decision until Thursday.

It is learned that a curious chapter of misunderstandings led up to what Yerkes terms his coup. The promoters of the London United say that though they were willing to pool their interests with the Morgans, they believed they were better fitted to control the traffic management of an English line than the American firm Sir Clinton Dawkins, a partner in the house of J. P. Morgan & Co., through whom the negotiations were conducted, refused to agree to this, and the United official then demanded control of the arrangements of their own section of the line, which was also denied. Sir Clinton then went to the London Standard, and intimated that the promoters were indignant at what they considered to be their ill-treatment and called Mr. Yerkes, offering him the road. Mr. Yerkes thereupon called them to go to the Speyers, and shortly after Mr. Yerkes's return the Speyers bought up the road, thus blocking the Morgan scheme. "J. P. Morgan has not his second defeat in this country within a month," says the *Star*. "The first was the subsidy, the second was the snatching of his 'tube' scheme."

London, October 21st.—The fight for the control of London's "tube" railways has caused a very unusual amount of comment and discussion in the London newspapers this morning. On the whole satisfaction seems to be felt at the discomfort of the Morgan group, whose expenses in pushing their bill through Parliament are estimated to approach £600,000. The *Daily News* says: "Under the new conditions there must be a change of tactics. The promoters must be more moderate in their demands, and must take into account the necessities of the Government. All sides the necessity is urged of some central advisory authority to deal with the transit needs of London instead of the present chaotic procedure."

## ALLEGED ATTEMPT ON THE JAPANESE EMPEROR.

The *Kobe Herald* of the 12th inst. writes:—We are in receipt of advice that a very serious state of things was discovered by the police at a railway station west of Hiroshima just before the time arrived for the starting of the train conveying His Imperial Majesty the Emperor from Maiko to Chiof on Sunday last. A Hiroshima despatch of the 10th states that something serious happened at or near Otake station just before the Imperial train was due. A number of police inspectors hurried to the station, owing, it is stated, to the receipt of a letter at the station reporting that some hostile band plotting to do damage to the Imperial train. The authorities, the despatch adds, are keeping the affair very secret. We learn on good authority that some explosive was found on the line near Otake station by the police authorities. Subsequently an engine was sent over the line to test the safety of the track. Happily everything proved to be in order and the Imperial train proceeded on its way in safety. Otake is the seventh station on the line from Hiroshima and is situated between Kobe and Maiko. It is to be hoped that the men responsible for this attempt to perpetrate a diabolical piece of work will be discovered.

## JAPANESE BOYS' ROMANTIC CAREER.

A somewhat romantic story is told by the *Osaka Herald*. There once lived in Osaka a poor man, who died ten years ago. He had three daughters and a son, and as his means were not sufficient to support his wife and family he gave all his children away with the exception of the youngest girl, ten years of age. At nine years of age the only son was bestowed on a wandering dancer, and some five years ago the boy proceeded to Europe in company with his master. While performing in Rome the boy was seriously injured and unable to follow his profession, but fortunately he was not to be left in the streets, as it were, through his misfortune. A gentleman residing in Rome took a liking to the lad and purchased him for a considerable sum from his adopted father. The boy was then sent to an elementary school, and is at present a high-school scholar, happy and well cared for. Naturally, his thoughts are turned towards the land of his birth and to his kindred. He knew his parents had lived in Osaka, and recently he wrote to the South Ward Office for information of his people and giving particulars of his life. The matter has been put into the hands of the police, with the result that an aunt was discovered, and on the 4th inst. an answer was sent to Rome. The youngest daughter of the old man, sister to the lad who was taken to Rome, is now married and lives in Osaka.

## CHRISTMAS &amp; NEW YEAR CARDS

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Hongkong, 15th November, 1902.

## VICTORIA LITHOGRAPHIC WORKS.

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## WATER RETURN.

LEVEL AND STORAGE OF WATER IN RESER-  
VOIRS ON THE 1ST NOVEMBER.

	1901.	1902.
Below overflow. Below overflow.		
Tytam .....	20 ft. 4 in. 4 ft. 11 in.	
Pokfulam .....	12 ft. 8 in. 11 ft. 5 in.	
Wongwicheong 31 ft. 10 in. 45 ft. 0 in.		

	1901.	1902.
Estimated population	234,140,000	312,610,000
Consumption per head per day	38,740,000	41,350,000
Wongwicheong	3,257,000	

Total .....

Consumption of WATER IN THE CITY OF  
VICTORIA AND HILL DISTRICT DURING  
THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

	1901.	1902.
Consumption .....	124,372,000	122,811,000 gallons
Estimated population	213,500	216,000
Consumption per head per day	18.7	18.3 gallons

Consumption of WATER IN KOWLOON PEN-  
INSULA DURING THE MONTH OF  
OCTOBER.

	1901.	1902.
Consumption .....	12,374,000	19,183,000 gallons
Estimated population	37,200	58,500
Consumption per head per day	10.7	10.6 gallons

The Government Analyst reports that the  
water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATAM,

Water Authority.

## BOER GENERALS STILL TALKING.

Before leaving Paris the Boer Generals addressed a manifesto to the French government. The principal passages are as follows:—Having as yet been unsuccessful in inducing the British to render assistance to our people and necessity having now reached its climax, nothing more remains for us as a last resource but to address ourselves to the nations of Europe and America. In this pressing extremity we have asked the world to come to our aid with charitable gifts for our widows, our orphans, our mutilated fellow-citizens and other indigent persons and, finally, to assist us in the task falling upon us of bringing up our children properly. May we be permitted to recall to you the terrible consequences of war in order to bring to the knowledge of the world our extreme misery and not to excite the public mind. The sword has been sheathed and all strife is silenced in the presence of such great misery. The losses caused by the war are indescribably great, so great that the small amount which England will give in accordance with the terms of the treaty of peace, were it ten times as large, will be altogether insufficient to repair the serious damage done by the war. Our widows, our orphans, the mutilated and indigent, and our children for whom we come to solicit your help will only derive very little benefit and in most cases none at all from the amount in question.

At Paris, General De Wet in the course of a speech, regretted that the British had followed the example of those who retreated from a powder magazine when it was on the point of exploding.

## GRANDMOTHERLY RULES AT KOBE.

On the 8th inst. the Mayor of Kobe issued the following instructions to those persons who were entitled to admission on to the platforms of the Kobe and Hyogo stations during the passing of the Emperor on the 8th—

"His Majesty the Emperor is expected to pass the Kobe Station at 3.47 p.m. on the 8th inst. on his way to Kyushu. You are requested to assemble at the Kobe or Hyogo Railway Station not later than 3.10 p.m. on the same day."

"Those welcoming the Emperor at the stations are requested to bear the following matters in mind—

"1.—The dress shall be frock coat or *haori*, with the family crest and *hakama*. Those who have uniforms must wear them.

"2.—The most respectful attitude for those welcoming his Majesty is to stand straight with hands hanging down, eyes downcast, and head forward, without a movement.

"3.—No comforter or umbrella is allowed to be used.

"4.—Smoking is strictly prohibited, nor is it allowed that a cigarette be placed behind the ear.

"5.—All must assemble at the appointed place half an hour before the arrival of his Majesty."

## THE RAND MINES.

The *Times* Johannesburg correspondent writes under date October 15—  
The chairman's remarks at the meeting of the Glen Deep Mining Company to-day are deserving of attention. In the first place, Mr. Schumacher, speaking as *colleagues* on behalf of a firm from which one is accustomed to look for the most enlightened and broad-minded attitudes with regard to South African affairs generally, gave it to be clearly understood that white unskilled labour was regarded as a temporary expedient and not as a possible solution of the labour difficulty. In other words, the Glen Deep firm are not prepared—and consequently no other firm are—to be prepared to throw themselves into the white labour experiment and organise it on a large scale. They recognise that the experiment is a very timely expedient, and, as such, a welcome alternative to allowing a mine or a percentage of stamps to remain idle; but they do not consider it capable of extension as a general practice. The reason for this view is entirely the question of cost. The wealth of the Rand is its labour, and it is a given area rather than the extraordinary nature of the profits, the average amount of which is not such as to justify the reduction which, it is argued, the introduction of unskilled white labour must entail. The mines must, therefore, look to native labour for their development, and every effort will be made to increase the supply. Mr. Schumacher also pointed out that the extension of native labour implies the employment of an increased number of white men, which cannot be said of Chinese labour. As the supply of white labour increases and the mines start to work the field for the white man is extended. This is perfectly true, but the progress of the country never can be what it would be if an unlimited market for unskilled white labour were opened on the Rand.

## TELEPHONE No. 135.

TRADE MARK

STILL LEADING

"CLUB"

A SCOTCH WHISKY OF EXCELLENT

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LIQUEUR WHISKY,

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## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Manager, Daily Press, and special business matters to the Editor. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: Press, Cables: A.B.C., 5th Ed. P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE TO UNDERWRITERS.

ALL TRANSHIPMENT CARGO ex "L.L. STEAMER 'STRASSBURG'" for Shanghai and Northern ports will be forwarded by the "LYEEMOON" Captain Lehmann, HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE, Hongkong Office, Hongkong, 21st November, 1902. [3108]

## VICTORIA PRECEPTORY AND PRIORY.

A REGULAR MEETING of the VICTORIA PRECEPTORY and PRIORY will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Sir Knights are cordially invited to attend. [3104]

## WANTED TO RENT.

A SMALL HOUSE, of Three Rooms with Bath-Room, near Central or Causeway Road. Apply by letter to—BOX 300, Care of Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 21st November, 1902. [3098]

## SITUATION WANTED.

AN ENGLISHMAN, 30 years of age, five years' experience in the Export and Import trade of South China, seeks re-employment at the end of the year. Address—Z, Queen of Darts Press Office, Hongkong, 21st November, 1902. [3102]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the OFFICIAL ADMINISTRATOR to Sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE R. T. HEAD, the 22nd NOVEMBER, at 11 A.M., at their SALES ROOMS, 20, Des Vaux Road, SUNDAY GOODS AND EFFECTS, Comprising: DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEAD, TEAK WOOD WARDROBE with REVELED GLASS, MARBLE TOP DRESSING TABLE, and WASHSTAND with REVELED GLASS, CAMPHOR WOOD CHEST OF DRAWERS, TRAVELLING BAGS, CLOTHING, &c., &c. Terms—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers, Hongkong, 21st November, 1902. [3106]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 24th NOVEMBER, 1902, at 2.30 P.M., at No. 7, R. T. Head's Kowloon, A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Catalogues will be issued. On view from day of sale. Terms—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, Hongkong, 21st November, 1902. [3112]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 11 A.M., at their SALES ROOMS, 20, Des Vaux Road, A Large Assortment of GALVANIZED TOWER BOLTS, CABIN HOOKS, ESPAGNOLETTE BOLTS, with BRASS HANDLES, BRASS BUTT HINGES, DOOR SPRINGS, &c., &c. Terms—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, 21st November, 1902. [3106]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 27th NOVEMBER, 1902, at 2.30 P.M., at No. 10, EIGHTON HILL ROAD, SUNDAY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, including COTTAGE PLANO, (Full particulars from Catalogue). On view on day of Sale. Terms—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, Hongkong, 21st November, 1902. [3107]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS will be ready to-morrow, and will contain—Leading Articles—China and the Yangtze Question. Piracy in the Canton Neighbourhood. The Peace of Europe. An U.S. General on Waiwara. The Troubles in the Two Kwang. The Water Question. Fire on the Ladyfinger. Shell Boat Blown Up. Rates and Taxes in the East. New U.S. Consul for Hongkong. The Janet Walker Co. at the Theatre. Santerling in Japan. Canton. Foshow. Waihaiwei. Correspondence. Supreme Court. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. Cricket. Football. Royal Hongkong Yacht Club. The Hongkong Ragatta. Interport Shooting Match. Hongkong and Port News. Subscription, \$12 per Annum, payable in advance, postage \$2. Extra copies 30 cents each. Cash. Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent; including postage 34 cents each, or \$1 for three copies, Cash. Hongkong, 21st November, 1902.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOVELTY.

CHARMING XMAS AND NEW YEAR POST CARDS FOR SALE AT GRACA & CO.'S Foreign and Colonial Postage Stamps Depot at HONGKONG HOTEL CORRIDOR.

## INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1902. [3101]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

## NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the Members of the above Club will be held at the GRAND STAND, Racecourse, Enclosure, at 5 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 28th inst. Business—To pass the Programme of the Race Meeting to be held in February next. By Order, J. GRANT, Secretary, Hongkong, 21st November, 1902. [3099]

## NOTICE.

WE, the BAN AN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, of Victoria, Hongkong, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that in consequence of change of owners, we have applied to the Board of Trade under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship "ESMERALD" of Hongkong, Official Number 95,839, of Gross Tonnage 1,495 tons, Register Tonnage 1,500 tons, heretofore owned by the China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited, for permission to change her name to "AN PHU" and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of Hongkong as owned by the Ban An Steamship Company, Limited. Any objection to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong within 7 days from the appearance of this advertisement. Dated at Victoria, Hongkong, the 20th day of November, 1902. [3111]

## GOVERNMENT BILLS.

TENDERS for SPECIE, MEXICAN or BRITISH DOLLARS, current in this Colony, in Exchange for Sterling Bills drawn at 10 days' sight on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, will be received by the Chief Paymaster, Army Pay Department, until 11 A.M., on the 28th inst. The Tenders to state the total amount required (in Pounds Sterling) and the amount for which each Bill should be drawn, but no Bills will be issued for less than £100. The Tenders to be in Duplicate, and in Sealed Covers, addressed to the Chief Paymaster, Army Pay Department, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS". The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved. Forms of Tenders can be had on Application. GEO. H. FERRIER, Colonel, Chief Paymaster, China, His Majesty's Treasury Office, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 20th November, 1902. [3100]

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW. THE Company's Steamship "HAILOONG," Captain Gib on, will be despatched for the above port TO-MORROW, the 22nd inst., at 4 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 21st November, 1902. [3103]

## FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE N.D.L. Steamship "STRASSBURG," Captain Madsen, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 22nd inst., at 5 P.M. This Steamer has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and carries a Doctor. For Freight or Passage, apply to HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE, Hongkong Office, Hongkong, 21st November, 1902. [3109]

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA. THE Company's Steamship "SUISANG," Captain James Young, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 20th November, 1902. [3097]

## FROM HAMBURG, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE N.D.L. Steamship "STRASSBURG," Captain Madsen, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside. Optimal Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON TO-DAY 20th inst. Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th inst. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst., at 3 P.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE, Hongkong Office, Hongkong, 20th November, 1902. [3110]

## AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.

CALLIBRE 7.65 mm. WITH CHAMBER FOR 10 CARTRIDGES FIRING 10 SHOTS IN 2 SECONDS. SIEMSEN & CO. Hongkong, 3rd October, 1900. [64]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statements of Accounts to the 30th April last, and of declaring Dividends. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 25th inst., both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, W. H. RAY, Secretary, Hongkong, 4th November, 1902. [2938]

## THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 20, Des Vaux Road, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of NOVEMBER, at Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report and Statement of Accounts to the 30th of September, 1902. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 25th November, both days inclusive. J. W. KEW, Manager, Hongkong, 14th November, 1902. [3043]

## THE PUNJON MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 13, BRADFORD ARCADE, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of NOVEMBER, 1902, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the subjoined Special Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 11th day of November, 1902, will be submitted for confirmation:—

1. That the Capital of the Company be increased by the creation and issue of 60,000 New Ordinary Shares of \$10 each, with the sum of \$10 paid up on each, and that the Directors be empowered and authorised to accept surrenders of the present 60,000 Ordinary Shares of the Company of \$10 each on which the sum of \$10 each has been paid up, and that one New Share of \$11, with the sum of \$10 paid up thereon, be given in lieu of and in exchange for each old share of \$10 fully paid up, and that thereupon the said old shares be cancelled. 2. That of the remaining \$1 payable in respect of each of the New Shares, the sum of 50 cents be paid on the surrender of the old share, and that the remainder be called up (if necessary) and paid at such times and in such instalments as the Board may determine. By Order of the Board of Directors, W. KERFOOT HUGHES, Secretary, Hongkong, 12th November, 1902. [2990]

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND on account of the year 1902 at the rate of Fifty cents per Share (or Five per cent. on the Capital of the Company), will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Hongkong, on and after SATURDAY, the 30th inst., on Warrants to be obtained from instant, on Warrants to be obtained from the undersigned. Local Shareholders are requested to apply at the Company's Office for their Warrants. The Dividend will also be Payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Shanghai, on presentation of Warrants there, on and after the same date. The REGISTER of SHARES will be CLOSED in MONDAY, the 24th inst., until TUESDAY, the 26th inst., both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares will be registered. By Order, A. H. MANCELL, Secretary, Hongkong, 17th November, 1902. [3098]

## THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S TOWN DEPOT, 2, Lower Albert Street, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 8th day of DECEMBER, 1902, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 31st July, 1902. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th November to the 8th December, 1902, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, S. SETH, Secretary, Hongkong, 19th November, 1902. [3088]

## HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. per Share and BONUS of 4 per cent. per Share for the six months ended 30th June 1902, declared at the adjourned Ordinary Half Yearly Meeting held on Tuesday, the 18th inst., will be payable at the premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., and Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, Queen's Buildings, New Praya. By Order of the Board of Directors, GEO. A. CALDWELL, Acting Secretary, Hongkong, 18th November, 1902. [3077]

## GRACA &amp; CO., Importers and Exporters of Foreign and Colonial POSTAGE STAMPS, 53, Red Street, Hongkong, have just received for sale at their stall at Hongkong Hotel Corridor a large variety of nice Pictorial Post Card Albums, Pictorial Post Cards, Panoramas of Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Chinese Customs, Views, &amp;c., in Photo type and Coloured Colotype. Assortment of Postage Stamp Albums, Lenses, Hinges, Tweezer and other Philatelic goods. Prices to suit all Customers. Correspondence wanted. Foreign orders promptly attended to. Cash with order or 1st class reference. [2784]

## AUCTIONS

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 22nd NOVEMBER, 1902, at 12 o'clock Noon, at his SALES ROOM, Duddell Street, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONDEMNED, JAPANESE VASES, SATSUMA VASES, EMBROIDERIES, CURIOS, &c., &c. (belonging to the late R. T. HEAD). On view from Saturday, the 22nd inst. Terms—Cash as usual. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, Hongkong, 18th November, 1902. [3094]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONDEMNED, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 22nd NOVEMBER, 1902, at 2.15 P.M., at No. 18, PRAXA CENTRAL, near the Douglas S.S. Company's Wharf, A LARGE ASSORTMENT of JAPANESE VALUABLE CURIOS, Comprising: SATSUMA and CLOISONNE WARE, IVORY CARVINGS, SILK SCREENS, TEA SETS, LACQUERED and INLAID PANELS and SCREENS, SILK HAND-KERCHIEFS, PORCELAIN WARE, &c., &c. Catalogues will be issued, and the Goods are now on view. Terms—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, 18th November, 1902. [3096]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 22nd NOVEMBER, 1902, at 2.30 P.M., at his SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street, A FINE COLLECTION OF RARE AND SELECTED POSTAGE STAMPS. (Particulars from Catalogue). On view from Wednesday, the 19th inst. Terms—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, Hongkong, 18th November, 1902. [3095]

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

## No. 685.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of CROWN LAND by PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the Office of the Public Works Department, on MONDAY, the 24th day of NOVEMBER, 1902, at 3 P.M., are published for general information. By Command, F. H. MAY, Colonial Secretary. Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 7th November, 1902. [3052]

## Particulars of the Lot.

Particulars and Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 24th day of NOVEMBER, 1902, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Aberdeen, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

## NOTICE.

## VALUABLE PROPERTY IN MACAO TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

NO 20, CATHEDRAL SQUARE—A Large and Commodious House with Garden; and a House in the Bazar—Rua de Nossa Senhora do Amparo No. 43. The Sale will take place at the door of the Court House in Macao, on MONDAY, the 24th NOVEMBER, 1902, at Noon. Hongkong, 18th November, 1902. [3076]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

## TUESDAY.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on the 25th NOVEMBER, 1902, at 3 P.M., at Nos. 2 & 3, SHAU KI-WAN ROAD, CAUSEWAY BAY, ONE SMALL PLAINING MACHINE, ONE DRILLING MACHINE, THREE SCREW CUTTING LATHES, ONE HORIZONTAL TANDER DRIVING ENGINE (with set of Pulleys and Belts to drive the above), One Boiler a feet by 8 feet, Two Lengths of SHAFTE with COUPLING and BRACKETS, THREE COUNTER SHAFTS with BRACKETS, TWO PORTABLE PUMPS, Two Sets of BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS, A Great Quantity of LATHES, TOOLS, HAMMERS, ANVILS, One 2-ton CHAIN BLOCK, &c., &c. Also One New Steam Launch built of Teakwood and Boiler tested by R.O.T. Length ... 29 feet. Breadth ... 6 feet. Depth ... 3 ft. 6 in. Engine ... 31 by 7 with Keel Condenser. The Launch will be on view from 18th inst. until day of sale at A King's Wharf, Wanchai, and will be sold at 2.30 P.M. Terms—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, 21st November, 1902. [3079]

## RUINANT PERE &amp; FILS, REIMS

## ESTABLISHED 1719.

## CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.

Skip only the Finest Quality Extra Dry (Green Seal) LAUREN WEGENER & CO., Sole Agents, Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. [14]

BANKS

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £1,000,000. PAID-UP CAPITAL, £324,377.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: CHAN KIT SHAN, Esq., J. C. EVERS, Esq., CHOW TUNG SHAN, Esq., J. LAUREN, Esq., Chief Manager. GEO. W. F. PLATTAU, Chief Manager. Interest for 12 Months Fixed, 5%. Hongkong, 10th November, 1899. [20] HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS OF THE ABOVE BANK IS CONDUCTED BY THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rates may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum. For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager, Hongkong, 1st May, 1902. [19]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £10,000,000. RESERVE FUND, £1,000,000. SINKING RESERVE, £4,750,000. RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROFIT, £10,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS: Hon. R. SHAW—Chairman. Hon. A. J. BARNARD, Esq.—Deputy Chairman. G. Balloch, Esq., D. Meyer Moss, Esq., Hon. C. W. Dickson, H. Schmitt, Esq., E. Goetz, Esq., N. A. Sibbs, Esq., G. H. Medhurst, Esq., H. E. Tomkins, Esq., C. Michela, Esq. CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH. MANAGER: Shanghai—H. M. BEVIS. LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED. HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Account at the rate of Two per Cent. per annum on the daily balance. ON FIXED DEPOSITS: For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum. For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum. J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager, Hongkong, 12th November, 1902. [18]

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1896.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, Shanghai Tls. 5,000,000. PAID-UP CAPITAL, " " 2,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Canton, Chefoo, Chinkiang, Changchun, Hankow, Peking, Penang, Singapore, Tientsin.

The Bank purchases and receives for collection Bills of Exchange drawn on the above places, and sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers payable at the Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Advances made on approved securities. Bills Discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. At 2 per cent. annum on Current Account daily balances. 3 1/2 per cent. annum on Fixed Deposits for 3 months. 4 1/2 per cent. annum on " " " 6 months. 5 1/2 per cent. annum on " " " 12 months. E. W. BUTTER, Manager, Hongkong, 1st January, 1901. [22]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1890.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, Yen 24,000,000. CAPITAL PAID-UP, " 18,000,000. CAPITAL UNCALLED, " 6,000,000. RESERVE FUND, " 8,910,000.

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Tokyo, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Honolulu, Bombay, Shanghai, Tientsin, Newchwang, Peking.

LONDON BANKERS: THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED. PARI'S BANK, LIMITED. THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance. On fixed deposits for 12 months 5 1/2 per cent. " " " 6 months 4 1/2 per cent. " " " 3 months 3 1/2 per cent. TARO HODSUMI, Manager, Hongkong, 30th October, 1902. [478]

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK (AMERICAN BANK).

ESTABLISHED 1864.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, U.S. \$2,000,000. Gold SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, \$7,150,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE—33 & 35, Lombard St., E.O. F. C. BISHOP, Manager, Eastern Department.

LONDON BANKERS—PARI'S BANK, LD.

HONGKONG OFFICE—A, DES VAUX ROAD. General Banking and Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed at Current Rates. N. G. EVANS, Acting Manager, Hongkong, 1st October, 1902. [1817]

BANKS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £1,500,000. SUBSCRIBED, " 1,125,000. PAID-UP, " 602,500. RESERVE FUND, " 50,000.

BANKERS: LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED. INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. annum on the Daily balance. ON FIXED DEPOSITS: For 12 months, 4 1/2 per cent. " 6 months, 4 per cent. " 3 months, 3 1/2 per cent. EVAN ORMISTON, Acting Manager, Hongkong, 1st April, 1902. [21]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN (FORMOSA) LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, Yen 5,000,000. PAID-UP CAPITAL, " 2,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: KADYOHARU YAGI, Esq., President. Takeshi Doki, Esq., Muneyoshi Tetsuno, Esq., Hiroshi Kawasaki, Esq., Tetsuo Shimomura, Esq.

KURAZO NAGAO, Manager.

Taipai, 16th August, 1902. [13]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, £800,000. RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS, £800,000. RESERVE FUND, £250,000.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. annum on the Daily balance. On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent. " 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. " 3 months, 3 per cent. T. P. COCHRANE, Acting Manager, Hongkong, 4th June, 1902. [117]

THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, Sh. Tals. 5,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Hankow, Tientsin, Tsingtau (Kiautschow).

LONDON BANKERS: Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Son, THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. H. FIGER, Manager, Hongkong, 4th October, 1902. [24]

LADIES RECREATION CLUB.

SUBSCRIPTION HALL.

A SUBSCRIPTION BALL in aid of the funds required for the new full-sized Croquet Lawn will be held at the CITY HALL, on TUESDAY, 9th DECEMBER, from 8.30 P.M. to 12.30 A.M.

The price of Tickets will be 85 cents, to be paid at the time of application, and the Tickets will be non-transferable.

Any persons wishing to apply for Tickets for themselves or their friends will please send in the names to the undersigned or to any member of the Committee of the Ladies' Recreation Club, and the Tickets will be sent to the original applicants as soon as received from the printers.

There will be a late train to the Peak and a late launch to Kowloon.

F. A. SAUNDERS, Hon. Sec. and Committee.

Address: "Kallott Crest," or Care of Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd. Hongkong, 8th November, 1902. [2952]



HONGKONG  
BUSINESS DIRECTORY

## BOOKBINDING

**DAILY PRESS' OFFICE.**  
The only office in China having European  
taught workmen. Equal to Home Work.

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**CHEE & CO.** Established 1859.  
Every Household Requisite. Depot for  
European & Colonial Goods and Accessories.  
17a, Queen's Road Central.

## JEWELLERS

**MAISON LEVY HERMANOS.**  
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers. 40  
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also  
at Shanghai, Manila, Pampas and Iloilo.

## PHOTOGRAPHER

**M. MUMBY, JAPANESE ARTIST.**  
Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and  
also colouring Photos and relief Photos.  
Views of China and Manila. Work  
done for Amateurs; No. 8, Queen's  
Road Central.

## PRINTING

**DAILY PRESS' OFFICE.**  
Proofs read by Englishmen.

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Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers,  
Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-  
makers, etc. Fresh Water supplied to  
Vessels in the Harbour.

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LAST TWO NIGHTS

**A MISS JANET WALDORF**

**AND THE**  
**WALDORF COMPANY**

**in**  
**"A ROYAL DIVORCE"**

**MONDAY, 24th inst.**

**"THE LADY OF OSTEND"**

**Box Plan for this piece opens on SATURDAY**

**PRICES AS USUAL.**

**ARTHUR SEYMOUR.**  
Representative.  
Hongkong, 21st November, 1902. [3051]

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**AMERICAN CIRCUS**

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**Children Half-price to Matinees only.**

**GEO. WARREN,**  
Sole Proprietor.  
Hongkong, 21st November, 1902. [3044]

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Estimates, Designs & Prices on Application.  
All descriptions of Granite for Export.  
Hongkong, 17th October, 1902. [2774]

## CHESS NOTES.

BY XYZ

Mr. M. J. Dunsen has been elected to the vacant office of Hon. Treasurer of the Hongkong Chess Club. The match between Mr. P. C. de Souza, challenger for, and Mr. P. W. Sergeant, holder of the Club Championship Cup, now stands:—Sergeant 2, De Souza 0.

The world's champion, Herr Emanuel Lasker, has gone to New York, where he arrived on the 10th ult. He will tour both the United States and Canada, giving exhibitions of his skill in simultaneous performances and consultation games. He will also lecture. The entire winter will be devoted by the noted visitor to this, his third trip, winding up in time to permit of his participation in the next tournament at Monte Carlo.

We take the following from the *Pittsburg Dispatch*:—"An English daily is now advocating the introduction of chess into schools and colleges. It suggests that by a graduated system, richly illustrated by diagram and example, chess may fill the same purpose in the training of the mind as Euclid, algebra, arithmetic, and logic. It is pointed out that the study of chess teaches the value of co-operation; it brings on forethought and encourages perception; but, above all, it shows the child the need of care, diligence, presence of mind, the cost of mistakes and the value of moving cautiously through life, content rather with small gain than a sudden grasping after the impossible." Certainly chess would be as profitable a study as many subjects which are taught in schools.

The tournament, in Paris between Albin, Janowski, von Schöner, and Taubenhaus ended in favour of Janowski, who scored 41. Taubenhaus won 31, von Schöner 3 and Albin 1. The great correspondence match North v. South of England was to start last month with about 125 players a side, each pair contesting two games. Yorkshire supplies no less than 54 for the North. The "county of broad acres" is not content with pre-eminence at one or two games only.

The following interesting example of the Max Lange attack occurred in a Russian correspondence tournament lately:—

**TWO KNIGHTS' GAME.**  
White. Black.  
1 P-K4 P-K4 18 Kt-R5ch K-Kt3  
2 Kt-K3 Kt-Q3 19 Kt-N3 K-Kt3  
3 B-B4 Kt-B3 20 B-Q3 K-Kt3  
4 P-Q4 P-P 21 Q-K4 P-K4  
5 Castles B-B4 22 Q-Qch K-Kt3  
6 P-K5 P-Q4 23 K-K4 P-Q4  
7 P-Kt P-B3 24 B-K3 P-P  
8 R-K5ch B-K3 25 R-B1 P-K5  
9 Kt-K3 Q-Q4 26 K-Kt2 P-B4  
10 Q-K5 B-B4 27 Q-B3 Kt-Q3  
11 Q-Kt-K4 B-Kt3 28 Q-B2 P-Kt3  
12 P-P R-Kt3 29 R-Kt P-B2  
13 P-Kt4 Q-Kt3 30 R-Q2 B-Kt3  
14 Kt-B P-K3 31 R-Q2 P-Q4  
15 B-Kt3 P-Kt3 32 R-B Kt-B  
16 Q-B3 R-P 33 B-P and wins.  
17 Kt-Bch K-B2.

(a) B-B4 is better.  
The following interesting game was played by Dr. E. Lasker, against Herr H. Wolf, during the Champion's visit to Berlin before he started for New York. The notes are by Mr. L. Van Vliet.

**KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED.**  
White. Black.  
Dr. Lasker. Herr Wolf.  
1 P-K4 P-K4 23 P-B4 Kt-B3  
2 P-K3 B-B4 24 P-K5 Kt-R3ch  
3 Kt-K3 P-Q3 25 K-K4 Kt-Q3  
4 P-Q3 B-Kt3 26 Kt-K4 P-K5  
5 P-Q4 P-P 27 P-Q4 P-Kt3  
6 P-P B-Kt3 28 B-B4 Kt-K3  
7 P-Kt B-B4 29 B-B4 Kt-K3  
8 K-K3 B-Kt3 30 P-B4 B-Q6  
9 B-K3 P-Q4 31 P-P P-P  
10 Kt-B3 P-Q3 32 R-B4 Q-R4  
11 Q-K4 Kt-Q3 33 B-B4 Kt-K3  
12 R-Q2 Kt-Q3 34 Kt-Q3 Q-R4  
13 R-Kt3 P-Kt3 35 P-K5 B-B2  
14 B-B4 Kt-Q3 36 Kt-Q3 Q-R4  
15 Kt-Q3 P-Kt3 37 Kt-Q3 P-K5  
16 P-Kt4 Kt-Kt3 38 P-P P-Kt4  
17 Kt-B4 Kt-Kt3 39 B-P B-P  
18 B-B4 Kt-B4 40 R-Q4 B-B4  
19 R-K3 Kt-B4 41 R-Q4 B-B4  
20 R-K3 Kt-B4 42 R-B4 Kt-B4  
21 R-B4 Kt-B4 43 Kt-K3 R-Q4  
22 P-B5 Kt-B5 (j)

(a) Dr. Lasker deals with the opening in his own peculiar style. The usual moves are:—B-K2 or B-B4. The text move aims chiefly at an early exchange of queens.

(b) Not at all a bad idea, but it would, perhaps, be more effective with the B-P. In either case, however, it would manifestly be bad policy for White to accept the pawn, which at best is only a temporary loan.

(c) Black can scarcely do otherwise. If Q-Q4, White at once gets some attack by 12, Q-Kt3; and if 11, then 12, P-K5, &c. As it is, White obtains exactly what he has wished for—namely, an end game, with two bishops and the superior centre.

(d) The King may do good service in a game of this kind, as well advised.

(e) Perhaps not the best possible advice; K-B1 seems better, on the whole.

(f) If Bt R-P, the piece would be badly placed; after 26, P-B6, Kt-B3; 27, P-K5, and, in any case, White can probably regain the pawn, in a few moves, with an improved position.

(g) Apparently there is nothing better.

(h) A mistake; B-K4 is the right move.

(i) The conclusion is most instructive. After Kt-B, 44, Bt Kt-W, e wins the other Kt, and thence, by force. If, for example: 44—K-B4, 45, Rt Kt(ch), Kt-R; 46 P—57, and wins.

## ACHE

Ache all over. Throat sore,  
Eyes and Nose running, slight  
cough with chills; this is La  
Grippe.

## Painkiller

taken in hot water, sweetened,  
before going to bed, will break  
it up if taken in time.

There is only one Painkiller,  
"PERRY DAVIS."

## SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

EUROPEAN OCEANOGRAPHY—HOW COME WAS  
WARMED—COAL STORAGE—A NOVEL RE-  
SEARCH—A FINEPROOF MATERIAL—AN IN-  
TERESTING BAROMETER—GREAT EARTH-  
QUAKES—INSACI TEMPERATURE—EARTH-  
QUAKE PERIODS.

The problems of the sea about Northern Europe are to be attacked systematically by Great Britain, Germany, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia and Finland. A definite portion of the northern waters has been assigned to each country, and simultaneous cruises will be made four times each year for recording the temperature, density, life, etc., of these seas. Additional observations are expected from regular lines of steamers, lightships, etc. The International Council has established a central bureau at Copenhagen, from which all publications will be issued, and an international laboratory at Christiania, where observers will be trained, instruments tested, etc.

The fuel of the ancient Romans, archaeologist Krell tells us, was almost exclusively charcoal. This was burned in open pans, without grate or flue, and gave economical heat for living rooms and baths. Careful experiment has shown that such fires yield no considerable amount of dangerous carbonic oxide. The inconveniences of chimneys were avoided, the heat could be easily regulated, and a pan with a burning surface of 1.88 meters has sufficed to heat a church seating 2,000 people.

Certain kinds of coal deteriorate rapidly in the open air, and Lord Charles Beresford has expressed the belief that the total loss may reach 50 per cent. Storage under water is the remedy of an English experimenter, who, noting the fine quality of coal dredged from a harbour, has kept a steamship's steam coal under sea-water two months with a loss of less than one per cent. in heating power.

An incandescent lamp for use in boiler cleaning has its base fixed to an electro-magnet, which holds it against the iron-work in any place.

A curious biological investigation begun by Prof. G. H. Nuttall opens up a wide field of astonishing possibilities. He has discovered that when human blood is injected into the rabbit or other animal, the serum of the latter becomes an "anti-serum" for human blood, this anti-serum giving a precipitate when added to the serum of human blood, but not with any other serum except that of certain apes. In the same way anti-serums have been made for the blood of horses, pigs, dogs, etc. The value of these substances as tests is lessened by the fact that vigorous anti-serums—especially that of the pig—react after sufficient time with the blood of apes, bears, men, dogs, rats, bats, etc., instead of proving affinities of the pig with all mammals. This is held to show that besides the specific anti-serum there is a generalised anti-serum, the anti-mammalian. No anti-serum of a mammal gives a reaction with non-mammalian blood. Anti-chicken and anti-ox serum act more or less on the blood of all fowls, anti-egg serum gives results suggesting kinship between birds and reptiles, anti-alligator serum affects only alligator and turtle blood, anti-lobeater serum reacts only with the blood of lobsters and crabs, and anti-frog serum acts only on the blood of frogs.

Uralite, the new fireproof building material, is the invention of Col. Jelenetsky, of the Russian artillery. Its base is asbestos, the fibres of which are separated, made into pulp with whitening and suitable colouring matter in water, and then rolled into thin sheets, these sheets being cemented together to any desired thickness by repeated treatment with water, glass and bicarbonate of soda. Calcium chloride is finally used to remove all traces of soda. The finished material can be nailed and glued. Like wood, resists not only flame and intense heat but also freezing and moisture, has double the strength of Portland cement, and for floors, etc., costs 7 cents (gold) per square foot.

An air thermometer—with bulb and open tube of indicating fluid—is used by P. Grutznar as a simple barometer. To get the necessary "constant temperature," the instrument is made small so that the bulb can be held in the armpit or mouth when observing the pressure.

About 50 earthquakes yearly, according to Prof. John Milne, disturb the world throughout its mass. Between January 1, 1899, and January 1, 1902, the world-shaking earthquakes numbered 196, of which 25 originated west and south of Alaska, 14 west of Central America, 16 west of the Antilles, 12 west of the Andes, 29 east of North Japan, 41 south and east of Java, 17 north of Mauritius, 22 on the east side of the North Atlantic, 3 on the west side of the North Atlantic, 3 in the North Atlantic, and 14 in the Balkan, Caucasian, and Himalayan regions. These sources are near the base of the steepest flexures, are all submarine except the last three, and their boundary ridges are mostly lined with volcanic peaks. Both on land and under the sea, the great earthquakes seem to be accompanied by a deepening of the furrows and an elevation of the flanking ridges. The elevation may reopen long-sealed volcanoes, as in the eruptions in the Antilles in 1692, 1718, 1766, 1787, 18 2, 1812, 1836, and 1902. The small earthquakes—of which 19,000 a year are recorded in the world—have no sensible connection with volcanoes.

The body temperature of insects, unlike that of mammals, varies greatly. A recent investigator, P. Dushmetzow, finds that when the insect is at rest the temperature is near that of the surrounding air, but that it rises rapidly with active movements. The temperature endurance of insects proves to be about the same as that of plants. The species *led* were immovable at 31 deg. F., began to move the wing at above 53 deg., commenced to buzz at 68 deg., showed

signs of unconsciousness at 104 deg., and died at 113 deg.

Great earthquakes are usually followed by hundreds or even thousands of minor shocks. From 300 Italian earthquakes, Dr. Canciani has learned that when the focus of disturbance is of small depth, the after-shocks continue about 10 days; when moderately deep, three months; and when very deep, several years.

Anti-typhoid inoculation is claimed to have lessened the number of cases and the mortality.

## THE RAVAGES OF WAR.

Of war's ravages dwellers in South Africa know too much, but fortunately not all. There is surely nothing more depressing than the spectacle of burnt and looted villages and farms, vineyards and fruitful fields wasted and spoiled, with here and there matted and abandoned machinery. Of all these horrors this continent can furnish examples enough and to spare; yet when compared with the desolation which marked the track of the invading army through highly-cultivated and populous France in 1870-71, there is scarcely a sign of damage in the theatre of the late war.

The war waged by disease against man is in many respects like the war waged by man against man. Its most important difference is that it knows no peace, but fights ceaselessly until it slays or is slain. It knows nothing either of armistice or compromise.

"There could surely be no greater torture than to slowly starve to death in the midst of plenty," writes Mr. J. Kelly, of Dobson Street, Port Elizabeth, S.A., on March 12, 1902; "yet that was the fate which once stared me in the face. For thirteen years I was afflicted with typhoid, and from being a strong and healthy man declined to a state of weakness and emaciation. I derived little or no nourishment from food and my consequent lassitude rendered me quite unfit for my ordinary daily work. I was living at Durban at the time, and the doctor who had charge of my case there tried several methods to free me of my trouble, but was powerless to effect that which Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup afterwards so speedily accomplished. On several occasions I was made to abstain from solid food for as long as five consecutive days, and for months at a time I lived without requiring the aid of a knife and fork. One mixture, which my doctor gave me as a last resort, I took for four months, and at the end of that time was as bad as ever. I often think of all that I suffered during those years, and wonder how I endured it; but the bitterest part is to know, as I do now, that the misery was quite unnecessary. Having met with a pamphlet which described how others who had suffered from the same complaint had been cured by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, I at once perceived that the treatment to which I had submitted was entirely wrong. I resolved to take a course of it, and my resolution was rewarded with complete success. Unlike the ineffectual attempts to starve or poison the cause of my trouble, Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup gave power to the stomach to perform its natural functions, and by removing all impurities from the system completely freed me of my torment. I took only six bottles to produce this grand result."

Mrs. Jane Edworthy, of Dobson Street, Port Elizabeth, S.A., described on February 28, 1902, the relief she had experienced from a totally different malady by employing the same means as had restored Mr. Kelly to health. "I suffered," says Mrs. Edworthy, "from general weakness and a dread of hearing-down sensation. Fearful headaches reduced me to such a state of weakness that at last I was unable to do little things for myself, and I was much troubled by a sharp pain between the shoulders. Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup having been recommended to me, I was induced to buy a bottle, and experienced so much benefit from it that I bought two others. These three bottles completed my cure—a thing which some of the best doctors in the country had failed to achieve. I have never since been without it, for it has been an ever-ready guide to an opportunity to tell others what it has done for me."

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Hongkong, 18th November, 1902. [3063]

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Such terms to—  
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MANAGER,  
Warren's Circus.  
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[2978]

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[347-3]

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[2417]

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Hongkong, 20th November, 1902. [2402]

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SHANGHAI	"FOOCHOW"	On 29th November.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"CHINGTU"	On 4th December.
THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN,		
CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRIS-		
BANE, SYDNEY and MEL-		
BORNE	"CHANGSHA"	On 5th December.

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Hongkong, 21st November, 1902. [12]

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TAMSWI, VIA SWATOW	"T. W. GROVES"	November.
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Hongkong, 20th November, 1902. T. ARIMA, Manager. [15]

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Hongkong, 15th November, 1902. [2981]

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## THE Steamship

## "MASSILIA."

Captain G. W. Lockhart, R.N., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 22nd November, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay with transshipment.

Parcels will be received at this office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's bills of lading.

For further particulars, apply to  
B. A. HEWITT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1902. [1]

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL S.S. CO.)

## REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG AND MANILA IN 48 HOURS.

## THE Company's well-known Steamship

## "ROSETTA MARU."

3,876 Tons, Captain N. Tabe, will be despatched for MANILA TO-MORROW, the 22nd inst., at Noon.

To be followed by "ROHILLA MARU" on or about the 28th inst.

Magnificent Accommodation. Comfortable Cabins. Excellent Table. Unrivalled Speed. Electric Light. Doctor and Stewards carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,**  
Agents.

Princes' Buildings, Lee House Street.  
Hongkong, 17th November, 1902. [16]

## NORDBUTSCH LLOYD, BREMEN.

## NOTICE.

## STEAM FOR SANDAKAN.

Calling at KUDAT.  
The Company's Steamship

## "SANDAKAN."

Captain Schmitt, will be ready to load for the above port on the 14th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**MELCHERS & CO.,**  
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1902. [3028]

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

## NOTICE.

## STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON MONDAY, the 1st December, 1902, at 1 p.m., the Company's Steamship "SYDNEY," Captain Negro, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES, via BOMBAY.

This Steamer connects at COLIMBO with the s.s. *Polynesien*, which vessel takes on her Passengers and Mails, leaving that port on the 13th December, direct to Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on the 30th November. (Parcels are not to be sent on board, they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1902. [2]

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## HONGKONG TO SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE VIA USUAL AUSTRALIAN PORTS OF CALL.

## AVERAGE LENGTH OF VOYAGE TO SYDNEY, 20 DAYS.

Saloon Passengers carried at SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES, particulars of which can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

## NEXT SAILINGS.

"CHANGSHA" leaves on 5th December.  
"CHINGTU" " " 20th December.  
"TAIYUAN" " " 29th January.  
"TSINAN" " " 16th February.

Superior accommodation, including Electric Light throughout. Fitted with Refrigerators which ensure a fresh supply of Ice and Provisions during the entire voyage. Duly qualified European Surgeons carried.

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE

AGENTS  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 15th November, 1902. [1881]

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## FOR GENOA, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

## THE Steamship

## "BENMOHR."

Captain Wallace, will be despatched as above on or about the 15th December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,**  
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1902. [297]

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

## THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA AND JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with the CHINA STRAITS NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPT. PORTS every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

**DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,**  
General Agents for China and Japan.  
Hankow, 4th August, 1897.

## NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN, THE AGENTS, NOR THE OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

DAYLIGHT, British 4-m. barque, James Read.  
—Standard Oil Co.

MANUEL LAGUNA, American ship, Nichols.  
—Standard Oil Co.

## NOW ON SALE.

## THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDOCHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, &amp;c.

WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED THE CHINA DIRECTORY AND THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST FOR 1902.

## THE FORTHEN ANNUAL ISSUE.

The DIRECTORY covers the whole of the lands and cities of the Far East, from Netherland India to Siberia, in which European residents.

Not only is the Directory as full and complete in each case as it can be made, but each Colony, Port, or Settlement is prefaced by a DESCRIPTION, minutely revised each year, most of which will serve as accurate GUIDES FOR THE TRAVELLER, giving every detail in connection with the place, their History, Topography, &c., &c.

The Information in these Descriptions, consisting of a hundred interesting articles, packed with facts concisely set out, and containing statistics of the TRADES of each Country and Port, would alone suffice to fill a large volume.

The CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY, although printed in smaller type than formerly, and condensed in every possible manner, contains every year more pages.

Royal Octavo—Complete with Fourteen Maps and Plans, pp. 1,574, \$9.00. Directory only, pp. 1,172, \$5.00.

For further particulars, apply to  
**THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY,**  
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1902. [16]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES FROM NEW YORK.

## THE H.A.L. Steamship

## "ADRIA."

Captain Schmitt, having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, To-day, the 18th inst.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
**HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,**  
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1902. [3074]

## STEAMSHIP "INDUS."

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo from London, and Havre ex s.s. *Medoc*, from Bordeaux ex s.s. *Ville de Dunkerque*, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 9 A.M. To-day, 18th inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Monday, the 24th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 24th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, the 24th inst., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
**G. DE CHAMPEAUX,**  
Agent.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1902. [2]

## CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## CONSIGNEES' per Company's Steamer

## "TEENKAI"

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned, in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 20th inst.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

Goods undelivered after the 27th inst. will be subject to rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns where they will be examined at 11 a.m. on the 27th inst.

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1902. [2402]

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

## THE Company's Steamship

## "KAWACHI MARU."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of general Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day, 19th inst.

Goods not cleared by the 26th instant will be subject to rent.

All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godowns and notice of same sent to this Office before the 25th inst., or claims in connection therewith will not be recognised.

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,**  
Hongkong, 19th November, 1902. [3098]

## BUDWEISER BEER.

EXTRA PALE LAGER in CLEAR BOTTLES, OF UNIVERSAL POPULARITY.

**ANHEUSER BUSCH BREWING ASSOCIATION, ST. LOUIS.**

## LEADS IN QUANTITY AND

This Beer is brewed of best Saazer Hops and finest Barley Malt only, and warranted not to contain Chemicals in any form.

The Beer is sterilised after being bottled, and full mature age insures its fine condition in any climate. Beautifully bright, seductively sparkling, and perfectly pure.

**F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,**  
Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1902. [201]

## OREGON LUMBER.

The Undersigned, being closely connected with the leading MILLS at PORTLAND and PUGET SOUND, are always prepared to book orders for any specifications at LOWEST RATES.

**SIEMSEN & CO**  
Hongkong, 14th February, 1901. [66]

## DAVID CORSAE &amp; SONS

## MERCHANT NAVY

## NAVY POLLED

## LONG FLAK

## RELIANCE GROWN

## TARPAULING

## ARNHOLD, KARBURG &amp; CO.

Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1901. [238]

## M. H. CHADWICK KNEW

## DENTAL SURGEON,

No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Office Hours—9 A.M. to 5 P.M.  
Hawkeston, 18th March, 1902. [2458]

## HOUNG CHEONG &amp; CO.,

## TAILORS, DRAPERS AND OUTFITTERS.

ESTABLISHED IN HONGKONG FOR OVER 30 YEARS.

Clothing made to fit to perfection. Silk Goods of all kinds. Chinese Grass Cloth and Embroidery.

Address—No. 60 and 62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (South side)  
Hongkong, 6th September, 1902. [2389]

## JUST PUBLISHED.

## TALES OF HONGKONG

## BY

## "DOLLY."

Price ... .. \$1

Hongkong, 20th November, 1902. [3089]

## SIEN TING.

## SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 10, D'AGUILAN STREET.  
Terms very moderate.  
Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1902. [2525]

## CHEONG SHING

## GENERAL EXPORTERS.

## DEALERS IN

## JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, PRECIOUS STONES, SILKS, IVORY WARES, EMBROIDERY, AND CHINESE CURIOS.

Wholesale and Retail. Prices very moderate. No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Opposite Messrs. C. J. GAUPP & Co.)  
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1902. [155]

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